

L 09008-67

ACC NR: AP6027785

microscope reveal thin lamellae of the γ -phase and spherical zones. The lamellae of the γ -phase, which have a hexagonal structure, produce on the photographs a contrast similar to packing defects in face-centered crystals. The quenched ternary alloy Al-Cu-Ag is characterized by pile-ups of defects, which show up as black dots on the photographs (Fig. 1, a).



Fig. 1. Electron microphotographs of the ternary alloy
($\times 48,000$):
a - after quenching; b, c - after aging at 218°C for 30 min

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L 39303-67

ACC NR: AP6027785

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It is probable that these black points represent, as in Au, pile-ups of interstitial atoms and vacancies. During aging at 218°C the vacancies acquire mobility which leads to, on the one hand, the segregation of Θ' - and γ' -crystals and, on the other, the interaction between vacancies and dislocations. After aging at 218°C for 30 min the number of the pile-ups of interstitial atoms and vacancies in the form of black dots greatly decreases and there appear helicoids, dislocation loops (Fig. 1, b) and also Frank dislocations (Fig. 1, c). By contrast, after quenching and aging at 130°C the Al-Cu-Ag alloy lacks dislocation loops and helicoids. This indicates that the mobility of vacancies at room temperature and at 130°C in this alloy is much lower than in the binary alloys Al-Cu and Al-Ag. Therefore, the processes of the diffusion of dissolved atoms in the ternary alloy are retarded, and it is this that leads to the expansion of the temperature range of existence of lamellar G. P. zones. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 30Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 3/3 nst

ZAKHAROVA, M.I.; KUZNETSOV, G.F.

Investigating the polygonization of aluminum. Fiz. met. i metalloved.
18 no.2:277-282 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

ZAKHAROVA, M.I.; TUMAN'YAN, Yu.A.

Calculating two-dimensional plate-type formations in the
crystalline structure. Kristallografiia 10 no.2:181-186
(MIRA 18:7)
Mr-Ap '65.

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

I 65204-65 EWA(k)/EXT(1)/EXT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/
LHB/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5020239

AUTHOR: Zakharova, M. I.; Tuman'yan, Yu. A.

TITLE: Determining the relative orientation between crystals of a solid solution of Ge in Al and precipitated crystals of germanium.

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 3. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 4, 1965, 50-55

TOPIC TAGS: x-ray crystallography, germanium, aluminum alloy, solid solution, crystal orientation

ABSTRACT: The solubility of germanium decreases with a reduction in temperature from 5.1 wt % at 424°C to 0.30 wt % at 20°C. Therefore, germanium crystals are precipitated from the supersaturated α -solid solution during tempering of a hardened aluminum alloy with 4 wt % Ge. The authors study the mutual orientation of crystals in the face-centered cubic lattice with the diamond type lattice which is found in the Al-Ge system. The orientation of the germanium crystals was determined after tempering for 6 hours at 310°C and 20 hours at 218°C from rotating-crystal x-ray photographs and Laue diffraction patterns of supersaturated single

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020239

crystals of an α -solid solution of Ge (4 wt %) in Al. The single crystals were prepared by slow crystallization from the melt and were homogenized at 425°C for two days. Cu-radiation was used for taking the rotating-crystal x-ray photographs, the single crystals of the α -solid solution being oriented with their [100] and [011] axes parallel to the axis of rotation. It was found that most of the precipitated germanium is oriented with respect to the matrix, although some of the precipitated germanium is not oriented. The maxima of the oriented precipitation do not disrupt the symmetry of the matrix, i. e. precipitation of the second phase takes place on crystallographically identical planes. Two orientations of germanium were observed:

$$\begin{aligned} & (100)_\alpha \parallel (112)_{Ge}; \quad [011]_\alpha \parallel [411]_{Ge} \\ & (100)_\alpha \parallel (110)_{Ge} \quad [001]_\alpha \parallel [001]_{Ge} \end{aligned}$$

A small increase in the microhardness of the alloy during tempering at 218°C confirms the x-ray data on precipitation of an equilibrium form of germanium at this temperature, since precipitation of a non-equilibrium phase ordinarily increases the hardness much more. The precipitation of a stable modification of germanium does not conform to the principle of structural and dimensional correspondence.

Card 2/3

L 65204-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5020239

which is apparently due to the unoriented precipitation with two types of oriented precipitation. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziki kristallov Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
(Department of Physics of Crystals, Moscow State University) yy. ss

SUBMITTED: 26Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

dm
Card 3/3

ZAKHAROVA, M.T., KUZNETSOV, G.F.

Recrystallization and polygonization of aluminum. Dokl.
AN SSSR 159 no.1 1964 N 17/12

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.
Predstavлено академиком А.А. Бочваром.

ГУДАЧКИНА, ПА. И.; ПЛАВАЧЕНКОВА, Е. О.

"Investigation of eutectoid transformation in the Cu-Sn and Cu-Be alloys."

report submitted for 6th Gen Assembly, Intl Union of Crystallography, Rome,
9 Sep 63.

Physics Dept, Moscow State Univ, Leninskiye Gory, Moscow.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2

ZAKHAROVA, M.I.; KHATANOVA, N.A.

Changes in the substructure of the matrix during the decomposition
process of supersaturated solid solutions in aluminum alloys. Issl.
po zharoproch. splav. 10:64-67 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2"

ZAKHAROVA, M.I.; MOGARYCHEVA, I.B.

Euteccoid transformation in copper - lead and copper - beryllium
alloys. Kristallografiia 8 no.4:604-609 Jl-Ag '63.(MIRA 16:9)

1. Meskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Copper-lead-beryllium alloys)
(X-ray diffraction examination)

L 18364-65 EMT(m)/EMT(d)/EPR/T/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(b) Pf-4/Ps-4 IJP(c)/
ASD(f)-2/SSD(c)/ASD(a)-5/ASD(m)-3 JD/HF S/0126/64/018/002/0277/0282
ACCESSION NR: AP4044156

AUTHOR: Zakharova, M. I.; Kuznetsov, G. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the polygonization of aluminum

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 2, 1964, 277-282

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum single crystal, polygonization, diffraction pattern, annealing, deformation

ABSTRACT: A focusing method was applied in the investigation of the effect of deformation on polygonization in 99.99% pure Al single crystals with a different orientation in regard to the axis of elongation. After annealing for one hour at 550°C, specimens were deformed by 2% and subsequently by 10% and held for 640°C for 2 to 4 hours. Annealing for 8 to 170 hrs. at 450°C produced no recrystallization. Despite renewed annealing at 600°C for 165 hrs. recrystallization was not observed but polygonization had occurred. Specimens deformed by 10%, annealed for 30 min. at 450 C and reannealed at the same temperature for 17 hrs. pro-

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L 18364-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044156

duced a diffraction pattern with individual point peaks caused by the polygoniza-
tion. The peaks were disintegrated from each other by several minutes. All speci-
mens were stable at room temperature and with a slight static shift.
stable structure. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosuniversitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow
State University)

SUBMITTED: 12Aug53

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ZAKHAROVA, M

PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES

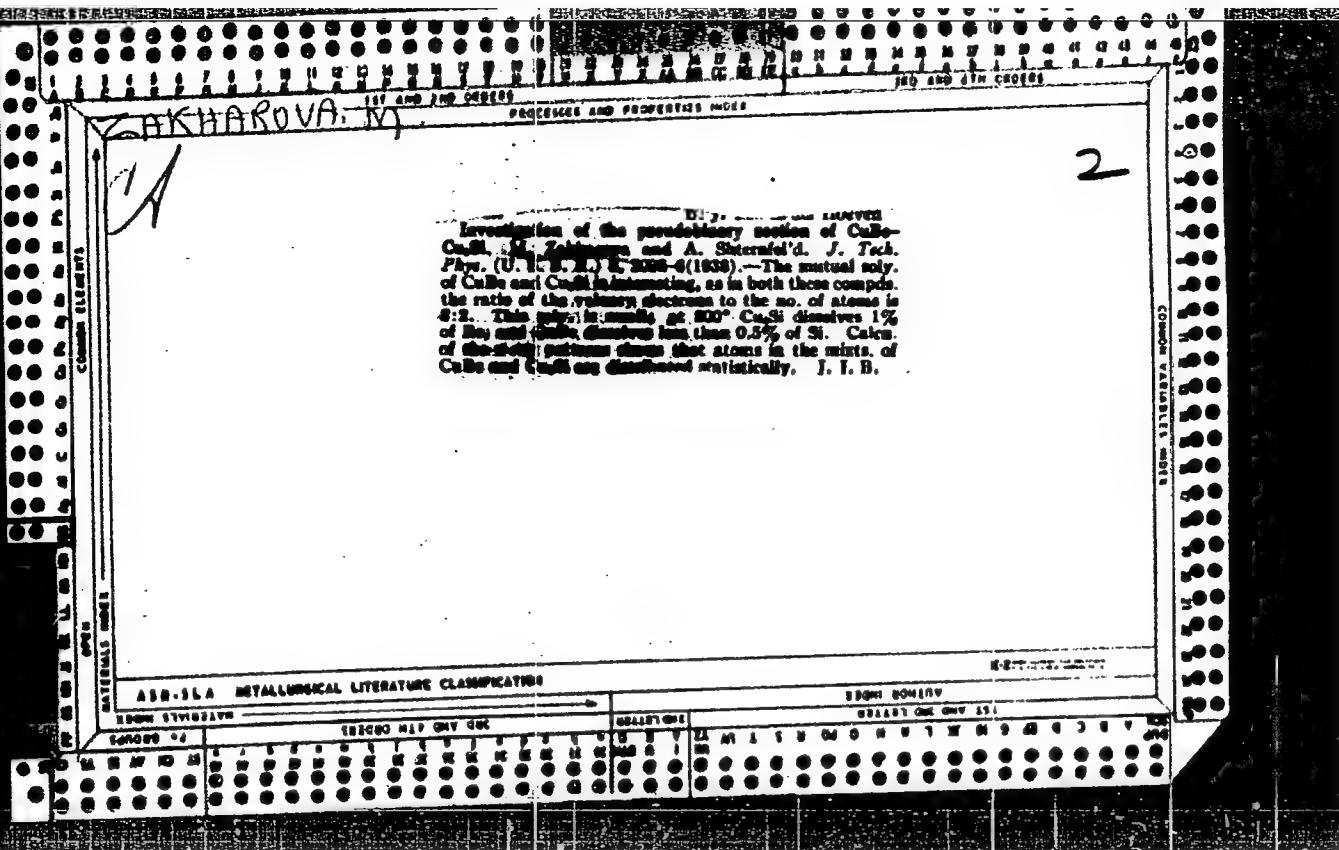
Investigation of copper-beryllium-silicon alloys. M. Zakharova and A. Churanova. *J. Tech. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 1965, 42(1020).—The simultaneous solv. of Be and Si in Cu at 300° and 400° is approx. detd. by using micro-section and hardness methods. The rate of decompr. of solid solns. contg. Be 0.5 and Si 4 and Be 1 and Si 2.75%, resp., is detd. by the hardness method; it increases with the temp., of annealing and with deformation. The decompr. of these solns. give rise to the compd. Cu₂Si contg. some dissolved Be. J. J. Bikerman

9

ASR-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2"



Zakharova
The Transition Structure in Copper-Nickel-Iron Alloys. D.
Belli and M. Zakharova [Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R., 1954,
98, (3), 442-445 (Russian)]. The theoretical derivation
of a more exact model of the initial stage of decomposition of
solid soln. in Cu-Fe-Ni alloys below 800° C. is presented.
The considerations take into account the amounts of the
separating phases and are in agreement with the X-ray
diffraction studies of the alloys carried out by Daniel and
Lipson (Proc. Roy. Soc., 1943, [A], 181, 987; M.A., II, 10).
—S.K.L.

Zakharenko, M. M.

Chem. ✓ Phosphorylation of mercaptans, dialkyl phosphates and alkylphosphinic acids / A. N. Pudovik and M. M. Zakharenko [State Univ., Kazan]. Uchenye Zapiski Kazan. Univ. 113, No. 3, 3-12(1965). — To 7 g. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHPO(OEt)}_2$ and 4.8 g. PhSH was gradually added satd. EtONa in EtOH maintaining the temp. below 60-5°; distn. of the mixt. gave 7.8 g. $\text{PhSCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P(O)(OEt)}$, bp 223-4°, n_{D}^{20} 1.5270, ω 1.1440 (n_{D}^{20} and d_4° listed for the compds. below).

Similarly, 1-methoxy-3-pentene-3-thiol gave 70% $\text{MeOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P(O)(OEt)})_2$, bp 185-7°, 1.4820, 1.0723, while 1-ethoxy-3-pentene-3-thiol gave 62% $\text{EOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P(O)(OEt)})_2$, bp 101-2°, 1.4793, 1.0345, and 1-butene-1-thiol gave 65% $\text{MeCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P(O)(OEt)}$, bp 120-2°, 1.4090, 1.0136. Similar reaction of 6.8 g. $\text{CH}_3\text{CHPO(O)(OR)}$, and 5.5 g. PhCO₂SH in the same conditions gave 7.8 g.

C. M. K. - solapoff

ZAKHAROVA, M.M.

36-71-3/16

AUTHOR: Pyatygina, K.V., Zakharova, M. N.

TITLE: Advance Computation of Cyclone Center Displacement
(Predvychisleniye peremeshcheniy tsentrov tsiklonov)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnay geofizicheskoy observatorii
, 1957, Nr 71, pp. 49-59(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Preliminary evaluation of the trajectories of cyclones and anticyclones is of great importance in weather forecasting. The general theory of displacement of baric centers given by M. I. Yudin is based on equations of atmospheric dynamics where a baric center is characterized by an extreme of pressure. The question is discussed only mathematically. Deflection of wind from the geostrophic and conditions for the latter's existence are examined. Considering the formation and disappearance of surface baric centers, the writer concludes that the speed of displacement of the center mentioned is proportional to the degree of the wind's deflection from geostrophic and inversely proportional to the density of isohyetal lines. By substituting values for surges of heat, statics and continuity, Yudin obtains for the components of geostrophic wind a final equation which he further transformed into a suitable form for calcula-

Card 1/2

POZNER, Viktor Mikhaylovich; KIRINA, Tamara Il' inichina; PORFIR'EEV, Gleb Sergeyevich. Uchastvovali: AFIRODOVA, A.A.; VISSARIONOVA, A.Ya.; ZAKHAROVA, M.M.; XILIGINA, M.L; KOVIAZINA, N.N.; LUN'YAK, I.A.; MUSINA, K.K.; ORLOVA, I.N.; SAVINOVA, S.I.; TAZLOVA, Ye.N.; TERENT'YEVA, V.D.; FADEYEVA, M.I.; CHERNOVA, Ye.I.; SHEL'NOVA, A.K. TIKHIY, V.N., red.; DAYEV, G.A., ved.red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Volga-Ural oil-bearing region; Carboniferous sediments] Volgo-Ural'skaia neftenosnaia oblast'. Kamennogol'nye otlozheniya. Leningrad, Gos. nauchn. tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 287p. (Leningrad. Vsesotsuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy no.112) (MIRA 11:12)

(Volga Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Ural Mountain region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2

ZAKHAROVA, M.N., kand.ped.nauk; ABROSMOVA, L.L., vrach

Cycling. Zdorov'e 5 no.4:24 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(CYCLING)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2"

ZAKHAROVA, M.N.

PYATYGINA, K.V.; ZAKHAROVA, M.N.

Calculation of the displacement of cyclone centers. Trudy 660
no.71:49-65 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Cyclones)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

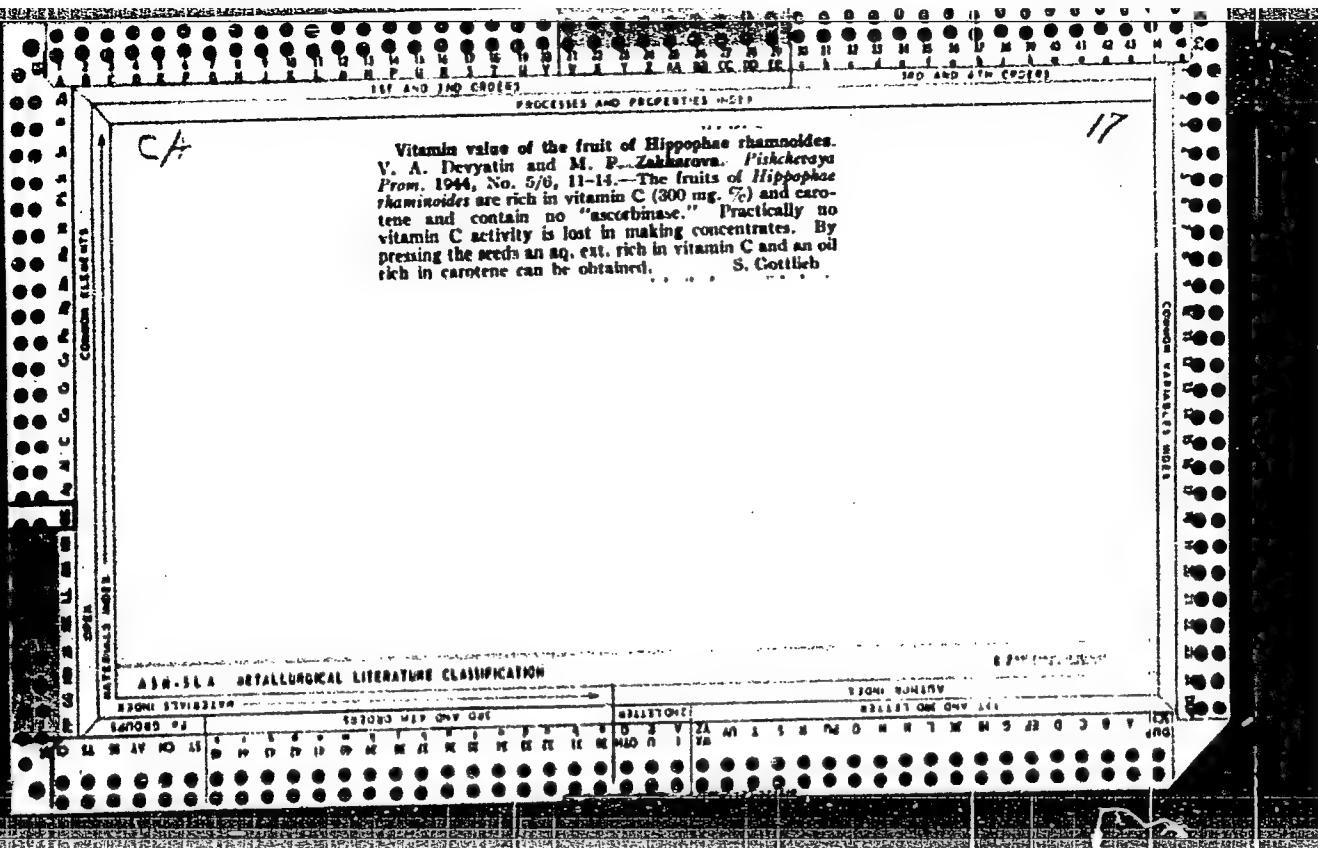
CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2

GANDIN, L. S.; BAGROVA, Ye.I.; ZAKHAROVA, M.N.; MESHCHERSKAYA, L.V.

Static control of aerological telegrams. Trudy GGO no.151:3-16
'64 (MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2"



Determination of 2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone in commercial preparations. M. V. Zakhareva and V. A. Devyatnina. *Zhikhanija* 9, 250-61 (1911).—The method of Valzur for drug quinones (*Compt. rend.*, 1906, **142**, 1122(1402)) has been adapted to the detn. of methionine. Dissolve the sample (less than 100 mg.) in 10 ml. of acet. and treat with 20 ml. of concd. HCl mixed with 20 ml. of 95% alc. To the cooled soln. add 20 ml. of 10% KI soln. Titrate the I liberated with 0.1 N Na₂S₂O₃. One ml. = 8.6 mg. of C₁₁H₁₀O₂.

Distr. Vitamin Res., Moscow

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2"

ZAKHAROVA, M. P.

ZAKHAROVA, M. P. -- "Vitamin E. in Plant Tissues." Sub 26 Jun 52, Inst
of Biochemistry imani A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the
Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

ZAKHAROVA, M.P.

USER

The determination of 2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone in its water-soluble derivatives. M. A. ZAKHAROVA and V. A. Dovgalyuk. Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst. 4, 236-6 (1953).—Dissolve 100-250 mg. in 20-30 ml. distd. H₂O. Add dropwise a 1% H₂O soln. of NaOH or KOH. Filter; wash 2-3 times with H₂O, dissolve in 95% EtOH, transfer to 50-100-ml. volumetric flask with 2-3 washings, add alc. to mark, and use 10-ml. aliquots for determin. as described (cf. C.A. 39, 3221). B. S. Levine.

ZAKHAROVA, M.P.

✓Conjugated vitamin E-protein complexes. M. P. Zakharova. Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst. 5, 105-8 (1954); Referat, Zhur. Khim. Biol. Khim. 1955, No. 10707.—Vitamin E (I) was found in plants in loose and firm union with proteins. The content of free I in cabbage is approx. 20%; loosely-combined ether extractable after alc. denaturation is approx. 60%, and that firmly bound with protein (etherized) which can be freed only after alkaline treatment and alc. denaturation is approx. 20%. I can be freed from its union with proteins by hydrolytic enzyme activity. The repeated pprtn. of protein with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ carries down I with the pptd. proteins.
B. S. Levine

ZAKHAROVA, M.P.

Fermentation and localization of vitamin E in plant. M.P.
Zakharova. Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issledovani. Vitamin.
Tsent. 5, 129-43 (1954).—The formation of vitamin E in
lucerne leaves occurs most energetically after max. accumula-
tion of chlorophyll and carotene, while phytin does not
appear to be essential. Biosynthesis of vitamin E in spro-
utting seeds can occur in the dark, in contrast to carotene and
chlorophyll formation. However, vitamin E synthesis is
markedly stimulated by light. G.M. Kozelina

ZAKHAROVA, M.P.

The antioxidant properties of vitamin E. M. P. Zakharova. *Trudy Vsesoyus. Nauch. Issledovani. Vitamin. Issled.*, 5, 103-6 (1954); *Referat. Zhar. Khim. Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 107/5.—That tocopherol (I) stabilizes carotene (II) dissolved in fat against oxidation was demonstrated by tests with corn and sunflower seed oil and with lard. The addition of I to lard helps to preserve II, and depends upon the quantity of I added. After 45 days in the presence of 75 mg. % of I at 30° II decreased from 184 to 80 mg. %; in the presence of 100 mg. % of I, II was reduced to 160 mg. % and with of 125 mg. % of I, II decreased to only 110 mg. %. If no. I is present II disappears almost completely in 2 days at 30°. B. S. Levine. MD

ZAKHAROVA, G. P.				
Content of vitamin E in some food products. M. P. Zakhareva. Trudy, Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst., 5, 178-81 (1964). Examn. of a large variety of common food products showed that vitamin E content is highest in leafy green vegetables (5-18.7 mg. %) and in wheat-germ oil (180-250 mg. %). Normal varied human diet appears to be amply adequate. G. M. Korniloff				

ZAKHAROVA, M. P.

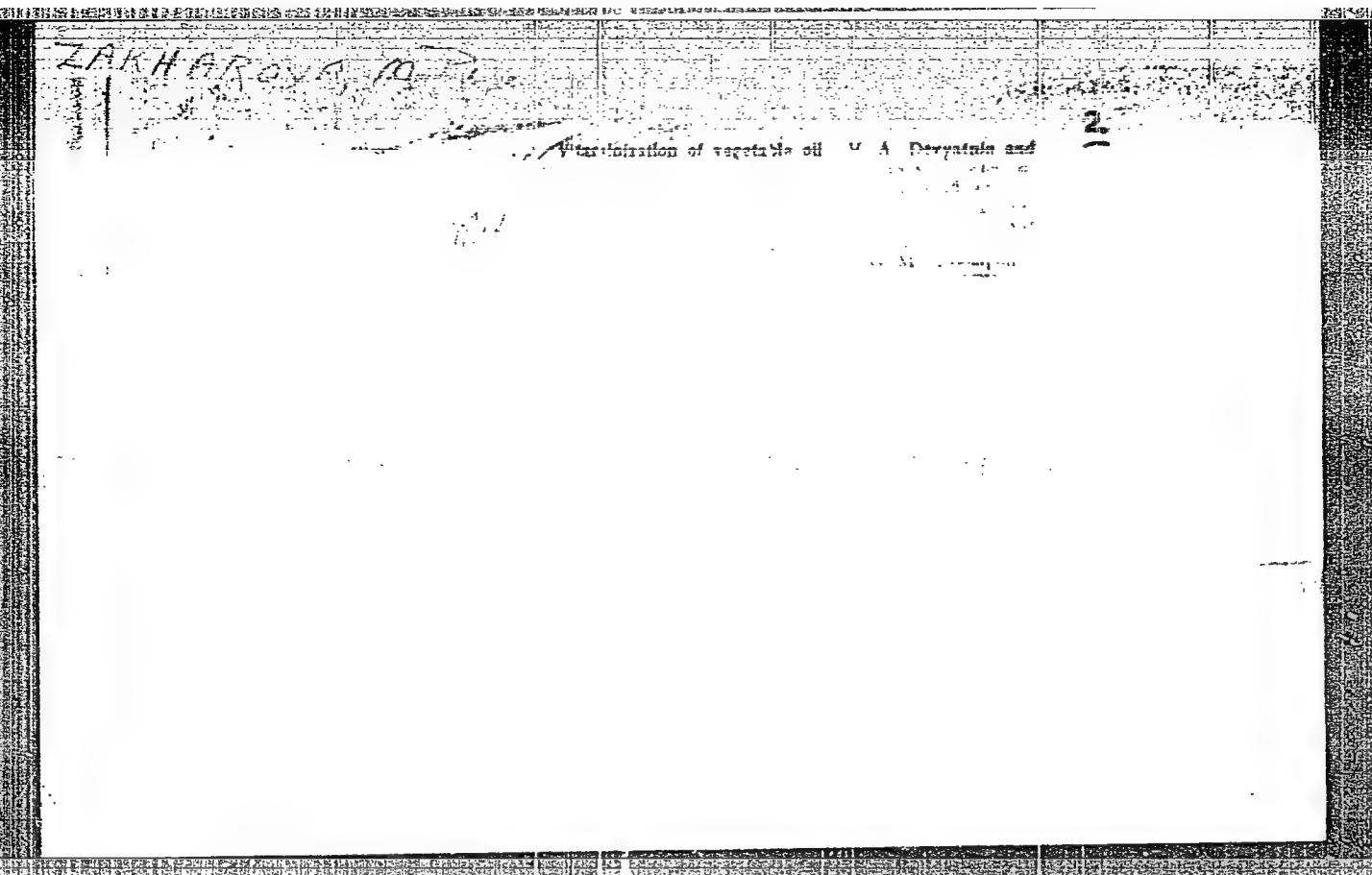
Properties of fatty oil from daz-rose seeds. V. A. Dey.
Yielded 10% of oil, d. 0.9228, f.p. -12°, n_D²⁰ 1.4816,
yields a red-brown oil, d. 0.9228, f.p. -12°, n_D²⁰ 1.4807, 3.9 mg.
of iodine was added to 10 ml. of oil, and the iodine value 2.77.
Saponification number 166, carotene 16 mg., vitamin E 0.001 mg.
The latter is readily destroyed in the oil.

Med

G M Kosolapoff

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2"

MARTINSON, Ye.N.; ZAKHAROVA, M.P.; ALASHKEVICH, M.L.; KHOKHLOV, I.M.;
KHOKHLOV, I.M.; SHIRYAYEV, A.G.; KASTORNYKH, M.S.

Obtaining vitamin E concentrates by means of high-vacuum distil-
lation. Trudy VNIVI 6:75-81 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(DISTILLATION) (TOCOPHEROL)

ZAKHAROVA, M.P.; KASTORNYKH, M.S.

Isolation of tocopherols by chromatography. Trudy VNIIVI 6:
88-92 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya.
(TOCOPHEROL)

NIKOLAYEV, R.P.; ZAXHAROVA, M.P.; ROMANOVA, A.F.

New preparations of vitamins A, D, and B₁₂ for feeding purposes.
Trudy VNIVI 6:137-144 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya.
(VITAMINS)

NIKOLAYEV, R.P.; ZAKHAROVA, M.P.; ROMANOVA, A.F.

Dry, highly dispersed, stable preparations of fat-soluble
vitamins for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes. Trudy
VNIVI 6:144-147 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya.
(VITAMINS)

ZAKHAROVA, M.P.

Vitamin B₁₂ from waste water. Trudy VNIIVI 6:151-157 '59.
(MIRA 13:?)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy vitaminnyy institut.
Biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya.
(CYANOCOBALAMINE)

ZAKHAROVA, M.S.

Antibiotic treatment on whooping-cough by tetra
M. S. Zakharova and L. A. Pecherina (N. F. Gamaleya
Institute of Hygiene). Med. Sistem. SSSR,
Moscow, 1958, Issled. i. Epidemiol. i. Immunol.,
1958, No. 6, p. 7. - Bismycin, 0.4 g per ml., and levomycin
0.3-0.1G y free ml. of synthetic media, inhibit growth of
whooping-cough bacteria. Whooping-cough infection in
mice can be prevented if either antibiotic is administered
immediately or on the day following infection twice daily in
doses of 0.2 g, for 10-11 days. The duration of treatment
by bismycin can be shortened to 5 days if administered 2
days before infection and 3 days after. Bismycin effectiveness
is greatly reduced if administered 6 days after infection.
J. A. Kholo

ZAKHAROVA, T.I.

POPOVA, L.M.; ZAKHAROVA, M.S.

Chronic tick-borne encephalitis; experimental observations. Zmr.
mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.10:54-58 O '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Instituta nevrologii AMN SSSR (dir. prof. N.V.Konovalov) i
iz otdela virologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni
pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamelei AMN SSSR (dir. prof. V.D.Timakov)
(ENCEPHALITIS, EPIDEMIC, experimental.)

ZAKHAROVA, M.S.; LAPAYEVA, I.A.

Serological study of protective ultrasound-treated sorbed whooping cough antigen. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.11:110-115 N '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

ZAKHAROVA, M. S.

"Experimental Study of a Vaccine Against Whooping Cough." Proceedings of Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya 1954-56.

Other Personnel Identified as Participants in Sessions of the Institute's Scientific Council Held During 1955. Inst. Epidem and Microbiol im. Gamaleya AMS USSR

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

ZAKHAROVA, M. S.
USSR/Medicine - Whooping cough

FD-2310

Card 1/1 Pub 148 - 11/36

Author : Zakharova, M. S.; Dadash'yan, M. A.; Bostrem, G. G.; Pospelova,
L. A.

Title : Application of biomycin for the treatment of patients with whoop-
ing cough

Periodical : Zhur. mikro. epid i immun. No 2, 34-37, Feb 1955

Abstract : Describe favorable results obtained in the therapy with biomycin
of whooping cough affecting children. One reference, USSR, since
1940. Two tables.

Institution : Division of Children's Infectious Diseases, 2 d Moscow Medical
Institute imeni I. V. Stalin; Institute of Epidemiology and Micro-
biology imeni N. F. Gamaleya, Academy Medical Sciences USSR

Submitted : July 8, 1954

ZAKHAROVA M. S.

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic for Man and
Animals. Bacteria. Hemophilus Bacteria. F

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24062

Author : Zakharova, M. S. Palkina, N. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Nutrient Medium for Cultivation of Whooping
Cough MicrobesOrig Pub : Materialy po obmeny optyom. Gl. upr. in-tov
vaktsin i syvorotok M-va zdravookhr. SSSR,
1956, 2/52, 45-49Abstract : Technical, acidic, first grade (GOST No.1211-
41) casein is washed off with a 0.2% solution
of acetic acid for 6-7 days, changing the
solution 2-3 times daily, rinsed with distilled
water, pressed out, and dried under 60-70°.
In a glass container, 400 g. of casein, 400 ml.

Card 1/5

19/2001 CIA-Man and
USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic CIA-Man and
and Animals. Bacteria. Hemophilus Bacteria. CIA-RDP86-00513R001963610012-2
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24062

of chemically-pure hydrochloric acid, and 200
ml. of distilled water are mixed. The mixture
is autoclaved for 3 hours under 127°. After
autoclaving, the hydrolysate is diluted with
distilled water to twice the volume, filtered
through paper, diluted again to three times
the volume, and illuminated by activated carbon:
20 g. of carbon (activated, ligneous illuminat-
ing, Type 4, GOST 4453-48) to 1 l. The mixture
is boiled for 10 min. and filtered through
linen. From 400 g. of casein, about 5 l. of
hydrolysate are obtained, which may be pre-
served for a long time with 1% of chloroform
under 5-7°. Yeast dialysate is prepared from
fresh-bread pressed yeast. 1 kg. of yeast is

ZAKHAROV, M.S.

LEBEDEV, D.D.; DADASH'YAN, H.A.; ZAKHAROV, M.S.

Epidemiological effectiveness of whooping cough vaccine. Vop. okh.
mat. i det. 2 no.4:3-6 Jl-Az '57.
(MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei
AMN SSSR (dir. S.N. Murontsev) i II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Priogova (dir. O.V. Kerbikov)
(WHOOPING COUGH--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

ZAKHAROVA, M.S., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Specific prevention of whooping cough; works of a conference held jointly with research and practice institutions, March 5-6, 1958]. Spetsificheskaya profilaktika kokliusha; trudy nauchnoi konferentsii, provedennoi sovremeno s nauchno-issledovatel'skimi i prakticheskimi uchrezhdeniyami 5-6 marta 1958 g. Pod red. M.S. Zakharovoi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1958. 189 p.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. 2. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei AMN SSSR (for Zakharova).

(WHOOPING COUGH)

ZAKHAROVA, M. S.

Scientific Department of Pediatrics, published by Naukova Dumka, Kiev, Inst. of Pediatric Pathology and Radiobiology in K.P. Ovchinnikov's lab., Dept. of Radiology and Radiobiology, Inst. of Radiobiology, Acad. National Sci. USSR.

At the scientific conference on the scientific problems of pediatrics organized by the Institute of Radiobiology and Radiobiology in K.P. Ovchinnikov's lab., Dept. of Radiology and Radiobiology, together with other institutes and medical establishments, papers were read by Z. G. Fellerova (see *Table of Contents*)

1. V. V. Gerasimov (Inst. of Radiology, and Radiobiol., Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of specific products of pertussis	12
2. V. V. Gerasimov and I. S. Lutsenko (Inst. of Radiology): Effectiveness of the pertussis vaccine in epidemiologic observations	13
3. N. A. Rostovtseva (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis vaccine in epizootics	17
4. V. V. Stachene (Inst. of Radiobiology and Radiobiol., Inst. N. P. Semenova): Clinical study of children vaccinated with pertussis vaccine	21
5. G. S. Filatova (Inst. of Radiology, Radiobiol., and Radiobiol. Inst. for the Care of Mothers and Children of the Ukrainian SSR): Study of the effectiveness of immunization against pertussis	23
6. G. S. Filatova and E. I. Brodskaya (Central Scientific Radiolab., Lab. of Radiobiology and Radiobiol. Inst. of Radiobiology and Radiobiol., Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of vaccination with pertussis vaccine among children in the Moscow Railroad Ray Survey.	25
7. N. V. Gerasimov et al. (Kazan' Scientific Inst. Inst. Zav. Ser.): Vaccination and Serology: Effectiveness of vaccination against pertussis	29
8. V. V. Gerasimov and T. N. Romanova (Inst. of Radiobiology and Radiobiol. Inst. N. P. Semenova): Epidemiologic effectiveness of pertussis-aluminate vaccination	33
9. A. A. Semenovskaya (Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology): Epidemiologic features of the immunobiological effectiveness of the pertussis vaccine	39
10. N. A. Semenovskaya (Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology): Epidemiologic features of the immunobiological effectiveness and immunogenicity of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine	43
11. N. A. Semenovskaya (Inst. of Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Immunogenicity and epidemiologic effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate and pertussis vaccine	47
12. N. A. Semenovskaya (Inst. of Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Data on immunogenicity and immunologic and epidemiologic effectiveness of the pertussis and pertussis-aluminate vaccine	51
13. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness and epidemiologic effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	55
14. G. S. Filatova (Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology): Epidemiologic features of the immunobiological effectiveness of the pertussis vaccine	59
15. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	63
16. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	67
17. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	71
18. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	75
19. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	79
20. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	83
21. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	87
22. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	91
23. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	95
24. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	99
25. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	103
26. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	107
27. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	111
28. G. S. Filatova et al. (Inst. Radiobiology, Inst. N. P. Semenova): Effectiveness of the pertussis-aluminate vaccine in children. Application of the Ballotined Transport System	115

Country	: USSR	F
Category	: Microbiology-Microbes Pathogenic for Man and Animal	
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur - Biol., No.19, 1958, 86116	
Author	: Lebedev, D.B.; Zakharova, N.S.; Dadash'yan, M.A.	
Institut.	: -	
Title	: The Use of Pertussis Vaccine in Foci	
Orig Pub.	: Zh. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., 1958, No.3, 62-65	
Abstract	: no abstract	

Card: 1/1

-32-

ZHDANOV, V.M., red.; VASHKOV, V.I., red.toma; V redakt.toma priminali
uchastiye: ZAKHAROVA, N.S.; KUDLAY, D.G.; PAVLOV, P.V.; RUDNEV,
G.P.; TIMAKOV, V.D.; TROITSKIY, V.L.; KHRISTOV, L.N.; MECHAYEV,
S.V., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Specialists in Infectious
Diseases, Moscow, 1956] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo s"ezda gigienistov,
epidemiologov, mikrobiologov i infektsionistov.. Pod red. V.M.
Zhdanova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry. Vol.2. [Section on
epidemiology, microbiology, infectious diseases and the organiza-
tion of public health service] Otdelenie epidemiologii,
mikrobiologii, infektsionnykh boleznei i organizatsii zdravo-
okhranenia. Pod red. V.I.Vashkova. 1959. 866 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy s"ezd gigienistov, epidemiologov, mikrobiologov
i infektsionistov. 13th, Moscow, 1956.
(MICROBIOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

ZHDANOV, V.M., red.; VASHKOV, V.I., red.; ZAKHAROVA, M.S., red.;
KUDLAY, D.G., red.; PAVLOV, P.V., red.; RUDNEV, G.P., red.
(Moskva); TIMAKOV, V.D., red. (Moskva); TROITSKIY, V.L., red.;
KRISTOV, L.N., red. (Moskva); NECHAYEV, S.V., red.;
BELL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the All-Union Conference of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infections Disease Specialists]
Doklady XIII Vsesoiuznogo s"ezda gigienistov, epidemiologov, mikrobiologov i infektsionistov. Pod red. V.M.Zhdanova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz. Vol.2. [Section on epidemiology, microbiology, infectious diseases, and the organization of the public health system] Otdelenie epidemiologii, mikrobiologii, infektsionnykh boleznei i organizatsii zdravookhraneniia. Pod red. V.I. Vashkova. 1959. 866 p. (MIHA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy s"ezd gigienistov, epidemiologov, mikrobiologov i infektsionistov. 13th.
(EPIDEMIOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

ZAKHAROVA, M. S.

"Experimental study of the immunogenic properties of preparations
obtained from pertussis microorganisms."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

ZAKHAROVA, M.S., prof.

Principal results of research and chief problems in the field
of specific prevention of whooping cough. Vest. AMN SSSR 15
no. 5:33-43 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(WHOOPING COUGH)

ZAKHAROVA, M.S.; DADASH'YAN, M.A.

Reaction potential of associated vaccines. Vest. AMN SSSR 15
no. 10:35-39 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

I. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN
SSSR. (VACCINES) (WHOOPING COUGH) (DIPHTHERIA)

ZAKHAROVA, M.S.; FAN'KOVSKAYA, E.K.

Use of a dry casein-carbon agar culture medium in the bacteriological diagnosis of whooping cough. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no.7: 134-137 Je '61.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(WHOOPING COUGH)
(BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

ZAKHAROVA, M.S., LAPAYEVA, I. STEPANOVA, E.A.

The preparation and study of *boriella pertussis* protective antigen.

Report submitted to the Int'l. Congress for Microbiology
Montreal, Canada 19-25 Aug 1952

ZAKHAROVA, M.S.

Whooping cough and the prospects for its eradication in the country. Vest. AMN SSSR 17 no.2:77-81 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR.
(WHOOPING COUGH)

SEDLOVETS, M.P., kand.med.nauk; ZAKHAROVA, M.S., uchastkovyy vrach

Clinical aspects and treatment of typhoid fever from the data of a
rural district hospital. Sov.med. 26 no.6:86-92 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. K.V.Bunin)
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.
Sechenova i uchastkovoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach A.I.Zakharov)
sela Ot'yassy Sosnovskogo rayona Tambovskoy oblasti.
(TYPHOID FEVER)

GORDINA, R.V.; ZAKHAROVA, N.S.; OSTROUKHOVA, D.I.; KURAGINA, R.V.

Data on the reactogenicity of pertussis-ciphteria-tetanus vaccine.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.9:14-18 S'63.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Krasnodarskaya krayevaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

ZAKHAROVA, M.S.; SAPOZHNIKOV, I.I.; BELYAKOV-BODIN, V.I.

Cybernetic analysis of some data of immunoepidemiological
studies. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.12:16-20
(MIRA 1961)
D '65.

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

LATIBAROVA, M.S.

Urgent problems of specific prophylaxis of plague; cont'd.
Vest. AMN SSSR 19 no.1:36-43 '64. (Kazan 12/6)

I. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei
AMN SSSR, Moscow.

PRUBINOVSKAYA, N.M.; ZAKHAROVA, M.S.; FURMAN, M.A.

Experience in the diagnosis of diseases caused by Mycoplasma pneumoniae. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.8:82-86 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Camalei AMN SSSR, Moskovskiy garnizonnyy gospital' i Tsentral'nyy institut usovremenizovaniya vrachey.

ZAKHAROVA, M.S.; PANOVА-STOYANOVA, O.P.

Species-specific antisera for representatives of the *Bordetella* genus. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.6:60-64 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii Narodnoy Respublikи Bulgarii.

CHMIL'KOVA, Ye. T., ZAKHAROVA, N. S.

Study of the interaction of *Bacillus pertussis* and *parapertussis* with tissue culture. Report No. 2: Reproduction of *Bacillus pertussis* and *parapertussis* in a system with chick embryo fibroblasts. *Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i imun.* 42 no. 3(84-88) Ma '65.
(MIRA 18e6)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

SHMELEVA, Ya.I.; ZAKHAROVA, M.S.

Study of the interaction of Hemophilus pertussis and Hemophilus parapertussis with tissue cultures. Report No.1: Comparative sensitivity of various tissues to Hemophilus pertussis and Hemophilus parapertussis. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.11;18:23 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

I. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

CORDINA, R.V.; ZAKHAROVA, M.S.; OSTROUKHOVA, D.I.; KURAGINA, R.V.; KORASHEVICH,
V.P.

Epidemiological effectiveness of pertussis-diphtheria-tetanus
vaccination. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 40 no.12:9-13 D '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR
i Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Krasnodarskogo i Stavropol'-
skogo krayev.

ZAKHAROVA, M.S.; BAYEVA, Ye.A.; STEPANOVA, N.A.

"Titration of diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins in small quantities of blood. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid.i immun. 40 no.12:68-72 N '63.
(MIRA 17:12)
1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

ZAKHAROV, M. V.

SKUTEL'SKIY, N.M.; ZAKHAROVA, M.V.

Practice in decreasing morbidity causing temporary disability. Sov.
zdrav. 16 no.11:20-23 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Glavnnyy vrach Tumanovskoy rayonnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii (for Skutel'skiy). 2. Zaveduyushchiy meditsinskim punktom,
Smolenskaya oblast' (for Zakharova)

(VITAL STATISTICS

morbidity statist. of dis. with temporary loss of working
capacity in Russia (Russia))

(INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONS,
same)

NI, L.P.; ZAKHAROVA, M.V.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Investigating potassium aluminosilicates formed in the system
 $K_2O - Al_2O_3 - SiO_2 - H_2O$ at 90°C. Trudy Inst.met.i bog.
AN Kazakh.SSR 11:38-43 64. (MIRA 18:4)

STEPANOV, B.I.; ZAKHAROVA, M.V.

Relation between dye composition and color properties. Part
2. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.2:117-124 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Dyes and dyeing--Chemistry)

STEPANOV, B.I.; ZAKHAROVA, M.V.

Relation between the structure of dyes and color properties.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.1:148-157 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

I. Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.
Mendeleyeva.
(Dyes and dyeing--Wool)

PREDVODITELEV, A.A.; ZAKHAROVA, M.V.

Strength of cadmium and zinc whisker crystals, Fiz. tver. tela 7
no.2:379-386 F '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

ACCESSION NR: AP4028434

S/0181/61/006/004/1032/1088

AUTHORS: Shvidkovskiy, Ye. G.; Predvoditelev, A. A.; Zakharova, M. V.

TITLE: Conditions for growing cadmium whiskers by vapor condensation

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 4, 1964, 1032-1058

TOPIC TAGS: whisker, acicular crystal, crystal growth, crystal synthesis, artificial crystal, cadmium, vapor condensation, argon atmosphere

ABSTRACT: This paper contains experimental results regarding the effect of argon pressure on the growth of cadmium whiskers. A method is proposed for computing the vapor oversaturation in the growing tube at which whisker formation begins. The method of crystal growing employed is described in various places in the literature (G. W. Sears. Acta Met., 3, 367, 1955; E. M. Nadgorny*yl. On growing the crystals, the author noted a characteristic distribution of condensate along the growing tube. At first, condensation took place at the crystallization temperature of cadmium (320°C) at all pressures. Exceptions were observed when the growing tube was not filled with argon (residual pressure, 10^{-6} mm Hg). The interval of growth at all vapor pressures from 10 to 600 mm Hg covered about 20-25°C and lay at

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ACCESSION NR: AP4028434

295-320°C, but a change in argon pressure caused a change not only in the form of the whisker but also in the time of growth. At low pressures the numbers and sizes of crystals were much greater. Results show that a constant Cd vapor oversaturation produces acicular crystals at any inert-gas pressure; the pressure merely modifies the rate of crystal growth, increasing or decreasing the diffusion rate of cadmium atoms to the growing crystal. Computations show that the whisker crystals begin to grow at a vapor oversaturation of 0.17, which is a lower value than the 0.4 recorded by P. B. Price (Phil. Mag., 5, 473, 1960). Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 17Oct63

DATE ACQ: 27Apr64

ENCL: Q0

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

NI, L.P.; ZAKHAROVA, M.V.; PONOMAREV, V.D.

Behavior of alumina in potassium aluminate solutions at 90° C.
Trudy Inst. met. i obog. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:76-84 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

L 59598-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/ESP(j)/ESP(t)/ESP(b)
ACCESSION NR: AF5017968

Pc-4/Pr-4 IJP(c) JD/PM
UR/0062/65/000/006/1122/1122
542-957.+546.811.+546.711.717

29
38
B

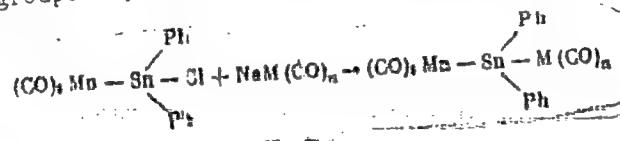
AUTHOR: Nesmeyanov, A. N.; Anisimov, K. N.; Kolobova, N. Ye.; Zakhurova, M. Ya.

TITLE: Polymetallic compounds of tin with metal carbonyls

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 6, 1965, 1122

TOPIC TAGS: organotin compound, metal carbonyl

ABSTRACT: The authors obtained new polymetallic compounds of tin with the carbonyls of metals of groups VI, VII, and VIII according to the reaction



M = Co, Re

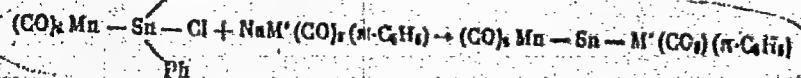
or

Card 1/2

L 59598-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017968

Ph



Ph

B

This was followed by hydrochlorination and the separation of the corresponding halo derivatives, which are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organometallic Compounds, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Apr65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

AR

Card 2/2

3L995-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
LIP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5005271

s/0181/65/007/002/0379/0386

AUTHOR: Predvoditelev, A. A.; Zakharovs, M. V.

TITLE: Concerning the strength of whisker crystals of cadmium and zinc

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 379-386

TOPIC TAGS: filamentary crystal, cadmium, zinc, strength, dislocation density

ABSTRACT: The cadmium and zinc whiskers were grown by condensation from vapor, using a method described previously by the authors (with Ye. G. Shvidkovskiy, FTT, v. 6, 1082, 1964). The strength of the whiskers was measured with a special set-up built in accordance with a scheme described by H. B. M. Wolters et al (J. Sci. Inst., v. 38, 250, 1961). The load was measured with a ring dynamometer. The cross section area, necessary to determine the strength, was obtained by photography at large magnification, using the MUF-2 microscope. The diffraction effect on the edges were reduced by using ultraviolet light. The reduction of the experimental data by least squares has shown that for cadmium in the range of diameters 1--50 μ the strength is equal to $1.7 + 211/d^2$ (kg/mm^2), where d is the diameter in microns. In the case of zinc in the range of diameters 1--80 μ , the strength is

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005271

2

$9 + 127/d^2$. Thus, unlike many other metals, the strength is proportional to the reciprocal of the diameter squared, and not to the reciprocal of the diameter. The values obtained for the strength are compared with the theoretical shear strength, and the possible effect of axial dislocations on the strength of whiskers is also discussed. It is assumed that the start of plastic flow is connected with the axial dislocations and their quantity, then the strength should be proportional to $1/d^2$, since the number of dislocations in whiskers is approximately proportional to d^3 . It is also possible that this behavior is peculiar to zinc and calcium only. "The authors are deeply grateful to Professor Ye. G. Shvidkovskiy for his assistance in obtaining the results." Orig. art. has 2 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova. (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 07Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88

NR RPT Sov: 009

OTHER: 021

Card 2/2

NESMEYANOV, A.N., akademik; ANISIMOV, K.N.; KOLOBOVA, N.Ye.; ZAKHAROVA,
M. Ya.

Bimetallic derivatives of the carbonyls of chromium, molybdenum,
and tungsten. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 3:612-615 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

LUPPOVA, N.N.; ZAKHAROVA, M.Z.

Republic conference of maliologists in Shimerlia District of the Chuvash
A.S.S.R. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.5:479 S-0 '53. (MEL 6:12)
(Chuvash A.S.S.R.--Malarial fever) (Malarial fever--Chuvash A.S.S.R.)

S/661/61/000/006/047/081
D244/D302

AUTHOR: Baranovskaya, N. B., Berlin, A. A., Zakharova, N. Z. and
Mizikin, A. I.

TITLE: Vulcanization of polydimethyl siloxanes at room tempera-
ture

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh
soyedineniy; trudy konferentsii, no. 6: Doklady, diskus-
sii, resheniya. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i prakt. prim.
kremneorg. soyed., Len. 1958. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1961, 208-210

TEXT: This is a discussion in which S. N. Borisov (VNIISK, Leningrad), Z. N. Nudel'man (NIIRP, Moscow), I. K. Stavitskiy (VNIISK, Leningrad) and K. A. Rzhendzinskaya (VNIISK, Leningrad) took part. The authors disclosed that the cold vulcanizates preserve their elasticity at 200°C for 200 hours. At 300 - 350°C their working properties deteriorate. This applies to the rubbers containing TiO₂



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Vulcanization of polydimethyl...

S/661/61/000/006/047/081
D244/D302

and ZnO. The scheme of vulcanization proposed by the authors agrees well with experimental data; in particular, it explains the influence of the structure of organic tin compounds on their catalytic action. In addition, the character of the vulcanization process, its development and the presence of induction period can be explained by postulating the formation of intermediate complex. The swelling property of the "cold" vulcanized polymer, investigated in toluene, was the same as that of the "hot" vulcanized rubber. The viability period of the mixtures decreases with the rate of vulcanization.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Baranovskaya, N. B.,
Zakharova, M. Z., Mizikin, A. I., Berlin, A. A.

SOV/20-122-4-17/57

TITLE:

Catalytic Solidification of Polydimethylsiloxane
at Room Temperature (Kataliticheskoye otverzhdeniye
polidimetilsiloksanov pri komnatnoy temperatury)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 4, pp 603-606
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is known that the transformation process of linear and branched alkylpolysiloxanes takes place in a non-fusible and insoluble state at 200-250° and demands a longer time. This fact complicates the process and limits the range of use of the silicon organic polymers considerably. Since nothing worth mentioning could be found in the publications (except the Refs 1, 2 for silastic /silastik/RTV) the authors decided to exploit the interaction between hydroxyl groups of the linear polydimethylsiloxanes and the alkoxy groups of the polyfunctional silicon organic monomers in order to produce tri-dimensional alkylpolysiloxanes. Such a formation method of transverse siloxane compounds is more favorable from the energetic point of view than the stripping of the hydrogen

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Catalytic Solidification of Polydimethylsiloxane
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or of an alkyl radical from the polymeric chain (in the case of a common thermal vulcanization) and could therefore pass at much lower temperatures. The authors investigated the catalytic activity of some orthotitanic acid esters (ethyl-, propyl-, and butyl ester) in order to find effective accelerators for this purpose. Furthermore they investigated a number of tin organic compounds (mostly of the group of the dialkyl tin which contained acetyl, capryl, and stearyl). The caprylates and stearates were synthetized for the first time. The phenomenon of cold vulcanization of liquid and rubber-like polydimethylsiloxanes was expressed in all cases by a gradual increase of the viscosity and the shear stress of the polymer, its elastic properties increased, its solubility was, however, reduced. Figures 1 and 2 show curves which illustrate the change of the shear stress (Π) and recovery of the polymer under the influence of the organotin and organotitanium compounds. Table 1 shows some properties of the vulcanizates. The measurement results show a great change of the vulcanization process according to the type of the used organometallic compound: orthotitanic acid ester or an organotin compound (Figs 3 and 4). The observed rules can be

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explained by the formation of an active complex (scheme page 606). The method of "cold" vulcanization worked out by the authors may be applied for the production of rubber material, cast combinations, rubber-soaked tissues, coats, and compounds which can be solidified at room temperature. The rubbers thus produced have much better properties than rubber of the same composition which was vulcanized according to the method used hitherto. Ye. N. Zil'berman, N.A. Rybakova, O. V. Nogina assisted in this paper. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatsionnykh materialov (All Union Scientific Research Institute of Airplane Material)

PRESENTED: April 28, 1958, by A. V. Topchiyev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1958
Card 3/4

ZAKHAROVA, M. Z.

N. B. Baranovskaya, A. A. Berlin, M. Z. Zakharova and A. I. Mizikin, "The Vulcanization of Liquid and Rubber-like Polydimethylsiloxanes at Room Temperature."

Report presented at the Second All-Union Conference on the Chemistry and Practical Application of Silicon-Organic Compounds held in Leningrad from 25-27 September 1959.
Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 238-240 (USSR)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Sheep Q
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59558
AUTHOR : Sledzovskaya, T.; Zakharova, N.
INST. : -
TITLE : Winter Lambing of Sheep

ORIG. PUB. : Kolkhoznoye proiz-vo, 1957, No 12, 25-26
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

Q - 49

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.

Brief results of phenological observations on maples at the
botanical garden of the Moscow University. Vest. Mosk. un.
Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 16 no.1:59-66 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Botanicheskiy sad Moskovskogo universiteta.
(MOSCOW--MAPLE) (PHENOLOGY)

CA ZAKHAROVA, N.A.

11G

Inactivation point and coagulation threshold of proteins of
serums of cancer patients. M. I. Ravich-Shcherbo and
N. A. Zakharova (State Med. Inst., Kursk). Arh. Patol.
13, No. 2, 64-9 (1951).—The inactiv. point of normal serum
is pH 5.20; that of cancer patients 6.77-7.39. The coagu-
lation threshold for normal persons is 2.5-3.5 ml. of elec-
trolyte (10^{-3} M CaSO_4), while in cancerous cases it is 0.8-
1.2 ml. Very distinct coagulation occurs at 7-7.2 ml. and
4.0-4.6 ml., resp.

G. M. Koslapoff

- Dept. Org. & Biophys.
Chem.
Kursk State Inst.
Inst

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.; PORAY-KOSHITS, B.A.; EFROS, L.S.

Investigation in the field of imidazole derivatives. Part 10. Acylation
of 2-oxyethylbenzimidazole and products of its methylation. Zmr.ob.
khim. 23 no.7:1125-1230 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Institut ekperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Imidazole derivatives)

Zakharova N. A.

Letter of amino alcohols and disubstituted glycolic acids:
 N. V. Khrenov-Barisov and N. A. Zakharova, Zhar.,
 Obschestv. Khim., 25, 2132-6 (1955). $\text{--}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{COHCO}_2\text{H}$
 (I), with $\text{Et}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ yields some 9-fluoretol. The
 following compds. were prep'd. by heating the corresponding
 acid with equimolar amounts of PCl_5 in PhMe or PhCl 4 hrs.
 at 116-20° (compd., % yield, m.p. of HCl salt given)
 $\text{Ph}_2\text{COHCO}_2\text{R}'$ ($\text{R}' = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NEt}_2$), 81.6, 174-5°;
 $\text{Ph}_2\text{COHCO}_2\text{R}''$ ($\text{R}'' = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMMe}_2$), 69.2, 150°;
 $\text{R}'''\text{PhCOHCO}_2\text{R}'$ ($\text{R}' = 2\text{-furyl}$), 78.9, 143-4°; R'''
 $\text{PhCOHCO}_2\text{R}''$, 68.1, 177.5-8°; $(4\text{-MeOC}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C(OH)CO}_2\text{R}'$,
 67.1, 187°; $(4\text{-MeOC}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{C(OH)CO}_2\text{R}''$, 63.4,
 191-2°; $4\text{-MeOC}_2\text{H}_5\text{PhCOHCO}_2\text{R}'$, 90.2, 155-6°; $4\text{-MeOC}_2\text{H}_5\text{PhCOHCO}_2\text{R}''$,
 63.9, 185-7°; $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{C(OH)CO}_2\text{R}'$,
 $\text{CO}_2\text{R}'$, 35.6, 160-1° (dihydrochloride). The following salts
 were prep'd.: 9-chlorotropobenzoic acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2\text{NCl}$, m.
 141-2°; 9-chlorotropobenzalrylic acid, m. 167.5-6°; $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2\text{NCl}$; 9-chlorotropobenzylphenylacetic acid, m. 124-5°.
Tropyl diphenylacetate HCl salt, m. 212-13°, was prep'd. by
 the reaction of Ph_2CHCOCl with tropine in PhMe , followed
 by treatment of the ester with dry HCl . Treatment of
 14.1 g. tropine in $(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$ at -10° with 14.15 g. SOCl_2
 over 4 hrs., followed by refluxing 2.5 hrs. gave 9-chlorotropane
 HCl salt, m. 216°; 25% NaOH gave the 9-chlorotropane, b.p.
 86-5° (picrate, m. 216-10°). A little tropidine was formed as
 a by-product. G. M. Kusina

CH

(2)

Inst. Experimental Med. AMS USSR

28-119-5-55/59

AUTHORS:

Polezhayev, L. V., Akhabadze, L. V., Zakharova, N. A.,
Mant'yeva, V. I.

TITLE:

On the Regeneration of the Myocardium in Mammals (O rege-
neratsii m'okarda u mlekopitayushchikh)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 5,
pp. 1039 - 1042 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

It is known from experiments with mammals (References 2, 16-18) and pathological-anatomical data on man (References 1,4) that the cardiac muscle does not regenerate after an injury or infarct, but that it forms a scar. Only newborn cats can regenerate myocardium (Reference 11). The authors tried to bring about the regeneration of myocardium in grown mammals. For this purpose they chose the method of the chemical organospecific traumatization. It is based on the influence exerted by own tissue proteins and their decomposition products, further of nucleoproteins upon the injured organ. Previous experiments (References 8,10,12) yielded positive

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On the Regeneration of the Myocardium in Mammals

results. Experimental-morphological, biochemical, physiolo-
gical(electrocardiography - ECG) and histological methods
were employed in combination. The experiments were performed
with 80 old rats. Under an urethane narcosis and artificial
respiration the heart was exposed and the tissue on the front
wall of the left ventricle not far from the apex of heart
was bloodlessly coagulated by means of an electro-diathermic
apparatus. A white infarct-like center of injury, 4-5mm in
size and deep, formed. The wound of operation was then sown
up in layers. For 14-20 days the animals (except the control
animals) received subcutaneous injections of biopreparations:
of hydrolysates and extracts from rat hearts. The method of
production of these preparations is described. The test animals
were killed between the 1-st to 160-th day after the operation,
the hearts were fixed with Gelli-liquid and the paraffin
sections dyed. Conclusions: 1) The described center of necrosis
is resorbed in the course of time and replaced by small centers
of non-differentiated muscles which later decompose and dis-

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On the Regeneration of the Myocardium in Mammals

28-119-5-55/59

appear. The muscles of the marginal zone are neither destroyed nor dedifferentiated nor regenerated. No microcells are formed.
2) When the hydrolysate is given the necrotic center is reabsorbed 2 1/2 times faster. In its place muscles are newly formed which have no connection with the old muscles of the marginal zone. Microcells are formed in a large amount. The extract stimulates the regeneration less than the hydrolysate.
3) After the injury of the heart the ECG passes an acute, a subacute and a scar stage. The hydrolysate shortens the acute stage and brings about an earlier beginning of the scar stage. In 50% of cases the ECG returns to the norm on the 11-th day after the operation which morphologically corresponds to the restoration of the myocardium. There are 3 figures and 19 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A. N. Severtsova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, AS USSR)

Card 3/4

On the Regeneration of the Myocardium in Mammals 28-119-5-55/59

PRESENTED: January 14, 1958, by K. I. Skryabin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1958

Card 4/4

POL'ZHAYEV, L.V.; AKHABADZE, I.V.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A.; MANT'YEVA, V.L.

Stimulating the regeneration of the mammalian cardiac muscle
[with summary in English]. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. biol. 24 no.1:16-33
Je-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institute of Animal Morphology, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(HEART--MUSCLE) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Studies in the series of alkylated aromatic amines. Part 2:
Interaction between unsymmetrical ditertiary n-phenylenediamines
and alkyl iodides. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.6:1805-1814 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR.
(Phenylenediamine) (Iodide)

KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A.

Alkylated amines of the aromatic series. Part 4: Role played by the steric factor in quaternization reactions of dimethyl- and diethylaniline. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 7:2270-2274 J1 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Aniline)

ZAKHAROVA, N.A.; KHROMOV-BORISOV, N.V.

Alkylated amines of the aromatic series. Part 5: Production
of primary-quaternary derivatives of p-phenylenediamine.
Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.8:2604-2609 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR.
(Phenylenediamine)

POLEZHAYEV, L.V.; AKHABADZE, L.V.; ZAKHAROVA, N.A.; YAVICH, M.P.

Effect of pyrogenal and myocardial hydrolyzate on the regeneration of
the heart muscle. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.3:714-717 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N.Severtsova AN SSSR.
Predstavлено академиком A.N.Bakulevym.

(Heart—Muscle) (Regeneration (Biology))
(Pharmacology) (Tissue extracts)

On the

ZAKHAROVA, N. A. Cand Chem. Sci -- (diss) "The Problem of the
Transmission of the Transmission of Electron Effects to the
2-Aryl-Substituted Series of Benzimidazole." Len, 1957. 15
14 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR, Len Order of Labor
Red Banner Technological Inst im Lensoviet), 100 copies
(KL, 1957, 86)

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